



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

slowly, convergent in spite of the large corrections to the original elements. As a check on the results the geocentric distance at the middle date was independently derived by direct computation from the given positions.

R. T. CRAWFORD,
A. J. CHAMPREUX.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1906.

ECLIPSES OF THE FIRST SATELLITE OF JUPITER.

The following disappearances and reappearances of the first satellite of *Jupiter* were observed with the 3½-inch finder of the photographic telescope, the magnifying power used being 60. Observations were secured whenever the weather permitted.

	Ec. Dis.	Am. Eph. and N. A. Wash. M. T.			Observed. Wash. M. T.			Remarks.
1905 Nov. 6	11 ^h	24 ^m	23 ^s	11 ^h	24 ^m	16 ^s		
" 11	18	50	22	18	49	47		Hazy.
" 13	13	19	6	13	18	13		Small transparent
" 20	15	13	58	15	11	53		cloud over planet.
Ec. Re.								
Nov. 27	19	17	27	19	19	20		
Dec. 6	15	41	23	15	41	13		
" 8	10	10	17	10	10	14		
" 13	17	36	45	17	36	43		

STURLA EINARSON.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT, March 26, 1906.

ON THE PARALLAX OF THE CENTRAL STAR OF THE ANNULAR NEBULA IN LYRA.

In a recent article on the Annular Nebula in *Lyra* (*Monthly Notices*, Vol. LXVI, p. 106) Mr. BARNARD draws the following conclusion concerning my investigation of the parallax of the central star: "As Dr. NEWKIRK's parallax for the central star depends upon the proper motion which he determined, and which is shown not to exist, the parallax itself must be fallacious."

This conclusion is not justified unless a solution of the equations of condition, with the proper-motion terms omitted, indicates that no measurable parallax exists. Such a solution from the eight pairs of comparison stars gives:—

Weighted mean parallax = +0".067 = 0".02 (mean error)

The result obtained when proper motion terms are included in the equation of condition is:—

$$\text{Parallax} = +0''.10 \pm 0''.02 \text{ (mean error)}$$

If instead of averaging the eight values, equations of condition be set up for the simultaneous determination of the parallax and the effect of chromatic dispersion, the above value of the parallax is reduced by $0''.003$ only.

I am fully aware of the uncertainty which attaches itself to investigations of stellar parallax, and realize the desirability of a thorough test of my results. An investigation of proper motion alone, however, does not seem likely to throw much light on the value of the parallax.

Most of the plates used in my parallax investigation were exposed during the year 1899 and 1900, and the series could not, therefore, form a good basis for an investigation of proper motion. This is explicitly stated on page 15.

The evidence of proper motion which was presented as a supplement to the parallax investigation rested mainly on observational material not used in the parallax determination. A note regarding this subject has been sent to the *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society.

B. L. NEWKIRK.

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1906.

FROM THE STUDENTS' OBSERVATORY.

Arrangements have been completed for two courses in astronomy to be given at the summer session of the University of California. The courses are described in the announcement as follows:—

1. *Modern Astronomy*: An illustrated lecture course, aiming to present in non-technical language the fundamental facts and principles underlying the science of astronomy, with some of the methods and results of modern research.

2. *Observatory*: Lectures on practical astronomy and observatory work, illustrative of course 1, with the reflector, refractor, the photographic telescope, the zenith- and transit-telescope, sextant, etc.

These courses are to be given by Dr. NEWKIRK.

A. O. L.